

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>School Rule Development Committee</i> <i>Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda</i></p>
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Decision Agenda Results:

March 1, 2005 (pages 1 - 11)

March 22, 2005 (pages 11 - 18)

Introduction: Presented in the table(s) beginning on the next page are proposals in response to identified topics or issues relating to environmental health and safety in schools. For each topic a brief statement of the resulting problem is provided, as well as citations for related reference materials or documents.

The proposals described are intended to capture the points of group discussion where ideas for addressing the problems have coalesced. Prior to voting on these proposals, the group will have the opportunity to “fine tune” the proposals. Then, for each proposal, the group will identify through the process of “Green, Yellow, & Red” voting, those proposals to forward to the School Rule Development Committee (SRDC). Each proposal will be measured by the group according to where in the regulatory framework they prefer to see the proposal implemented, in Rule or in Guidance.

Workgroup members will use color cards to indicate their preference on the proposals. A green card indicates a “yes or strong support” vote, a yellow card indicates “moderate support” and a red card indicates “no or no support.” For a proposal to be forwarded to the SRDC, two-thirds of the votes need to be green or yellow for a two-thirds majority.

School Rule Development Committee
Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 10			
		50% +1= 6	Two Thirds = 7		
Topic	Lead sampling size and action level				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance identifies a 20 ppb action level and 250 ml sample size.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend for sampling at the point of use in schools, use existing EPA guidance for schools of 20 ppb Lead and 250 ml sample size (existing EPA guidance for schools).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	8	0	2
		Guidance	1	8	1
Proposal B:	Recommend for sampling at the point of use in schools, use Lead and Copper Rule for <u>public water systems</u> 15 ppb Lead and 1 liter sample size (applied to schools with water provided by public water systems).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	0	3	7
		Guidance	0	3	7
Proposal C:	Recommend for sampling at the point of use in schools. Use a 250 ml sample size, 15 ppb Lead threshold level.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	1	3	6
		Guidance	0	5	5

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 10			
		50% +1= 6	Two Thirds = 7		
Topic	Lead sampling location				
Problem Statement	Current EPA guidance to schools recommends that each outlet should be tested. Realistically, though, some outlets are regularly used by students and staff for drinking, cooking, or making coffee.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings				
Proposal A:	Recommend testing all drinking water sites and fountains. Prioritize other sampling sites based on potential use and risk.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	0	3
		Guidance	3	5	2

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 10			
		50% +1= 6	Two Thirds = 7		
Topic	Lead sampling frequency				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance to schools does not specify how often sampling should occur. The DOH has requested EPA to address this issue with their efforts in updating the document. The Lead and Copper Rules for public water systems requires one set of samples be collected during each of two consecutive 6-month periods followed by annually for two years and then triannually thereafter if results are below the 90 th percentile.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend sampling a school on a 3-5 year sampling cycle. Initial testing priority established with guidance developed by DOH.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	3
		Guidance	5	4	1

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	Lead reporting/notification of results				
Problem Statement	The Lead Contamination Control Act requires that schools make available sampling results to interested parties.				
Reference / Research	Lead Contamination Control Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend use existing communication methods (<i>e.g., send information home with student, post information on the school/administration website, make available at school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.</i>) At least an annual notice and maintenance of a notebook or other collection of sampling results in each school.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 8			
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Lead follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance outlines a number of remediation responses when lead exceeds the action level.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings				
Proposal A:	Recommend allow for local decisions to determine remediation actions (e.g., remove fixture, flushing, post signs, install automatic flushers, install reverse osmosis coolers, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	5	0	3
		Guidance	1	6	1
Proposal B:	Recommend that DOH develop guidance for remediation actions, methodologies and follow-up strategies.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	8	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Copper sampling size and action level				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address copper sampling for schools. The Lead and Copper Rule identifies a sample size and action level for public water systems to use.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend for sampling at the point of use in schools, action threshold level for copper at 1.3 mg/L and direct the department to develop guidance for sample size.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1=5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Copper sampling location				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address where samples should be taken.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend test all drinking water sites and fountains. Prioritize other sampling sites based on potential use and risk.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

School Rule Development Committee
Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Copper sampling frequency				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance to schools does not specify how often sampling should occur. The DOH has requested EPA to address this issue with their efforts in updating the document.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend initial testing to coincide with lead sampling. Follow-up testing is based on a sampling cycle supported by a plumbing system profile and test results. Follow-up testing established with guidance developed by DOH.	Proposal In?		Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9				
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6			
Topic	Copper reporting/notification of results					
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address how results from copper sampling should be communicated to interested parties. Under the Lead and Copper Rule Community water supplies (not required of schools on their own water supply) with copper detections must report this information in the water system’s annual Consumer Confidence Report.					
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies					
Proposal A:	Recommend using existing communication methods (<i>e.g., send information home with student, post information on the school/administration website, make available at school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.</i>) At least an annual notice and maintenance of a notebook or other collection of sampling results in each school.	Proposal In?		Workgroup Vote		
				GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule		9	0	0
		Guidance		Proposal not voted on		

School Rule Development Committee
Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Copper follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for copper. The Lead and Copper Rule requires the water system to investigate corrosion control options when copper exceeds.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings EPA Lead and Copper Rule for public water supplies				
Proposal A:	Recommend allowing for local decisions to determine remediation actions (e.g., pipe removal, flushing, post signs, install automatic flushers, install reverse osmosis coolers, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	1	1
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		
Proposal B:	Recommend that DOH develop guidance for remediation actions, methodologies and follow-up strategies.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Cadmium sampling size and standard				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address cadmium sampling for schools. The Safe Drinking Water Act identifies a source sample size of 1 liter and 0.005 mg/L maximum contaminant level.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend for sampling at the point of use in schools, use 0.005 mg/L standard and direct the department to develop guidance for sample size. Need for cadmium sampling relates to the plumbing profile of the individual building.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Cadmium sampling location				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address cadmium sampling for schools. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires cadmium be sampled at the source of supply before the distribution system.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend testing all drinking water sites and fountains. Prioritize other sampling sites based on potential use and risk. If galvanized material not present, sampling not required.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Cadmium sampling frequency				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance to schools does not specify how often sampling should occur. The DOH has requested EPA to address this issue with their efforts in updating the document. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires a sample on a 3 or 9 year cycle depending on results.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend initial testing to coincide with lead and copper sampling. Follow-up testing is based on a sampling cycle supported by a plumbing system profile and test results. Follow-up testing established with guidance develop by DOH.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Cadmium reporting/notification of results				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address how results from cadmium sampling should be communicated to interested parties. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water supplies to conduct public notification to users within 30 days and report detections in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (not required of schools on their own water supply).				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend using existing communication methods (<i>e.g.</i> , send information home with student, post information on the school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.). At least an annual notice and maintenance of a notebook or other collection of sampling results in each school.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Cadmium follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for cadmium. What should be the remediation responses when cadmium exceeds the standard? The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the water system to investigate remediation options and increase monitoring to quarterly. Public notification to customers stays in effect until problem is corrected.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend allowing for local decisions to determine remediation actions (e.g., pipe removal, flushing, post signs, install automatic flushers, install reverse osmosis coolers, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		
Proposal B:	Recommend that DOH develop guidance for remediation actions, methodologies and follow-up strategies.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

School Rule Development Committee
Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Total coliform sampling				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address coliform sampling. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water supplies to monitor coliform monthly.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend routine sampling not required. Conduct a building survey to determine if cross connections present rather than require routine sampling. If cross connections are present they need to be eliminated or otherwise addressed to cross-control standards. Conduct follow-up sampling as guided by DOH.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted no		
Proposal B:	Recommend where complaints are made about water quality conduct evaluation, testing, and remediation, as guided by DOH and local health jurisdictions.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5	Two Thirds = 6		
Topic	Total coliform reporting/notification of results				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address how results from total coliform sampling should be communicated to interested parties. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water supplies to conduct public notification to users within 24 hours if fecal or <i>E. coli</i> is present. Total coliform present requires a 30 day public notification. Total coliform, fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive results are required to be reported in a public water system’s Consumer Confidence Report (not required of schools on their own water supply).				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend in addition to requirements for total coliform imposed by state or local rules, use existing communication methods (<i>e.g.</i> , send information home with student, post information on the school/administration website, make available at school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 1, 2005</u>		Number Present: 9			
		50% +1= 5		Two Thirds = 6	
Topic	Total coliform follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for total coliform. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the water system to investigate remediation options and increase monitoring the month following a maximum contaminant level.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend remediate total coliform issues as directed by state and / or local health authorities.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
Desired Outcomes	Reduce total coliform exposure from plumbing that do not meet standards and allow follow-up action to occur at local level.	Rule	9	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 6			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 4	
Topic	Legionella sampling				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for Legionella. EPA’s surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the influence of surface water to 1) disinfect their water, and 2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, viruses, and Legionella are controlled, Note: there is no limit set for Legionella but EPA believes that if cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia are removed or inactivated, then Legionella will also be controlled. The Center for Disease Control does not recommend sampling unless there is a disease outbreak.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act – Surface Water Treatment Rule				
Proposal A:	Recommend routine sampling not required. Recommend sampling if disease outbreak occurs.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	4	2	0
		Guidance	5	1	0
Proposal B:	Recommend if water is turbid or high in iron, sampling should occur.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	5	1	0
		Guidance	2	3	1

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	Legionella reporting/notification of results				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address how results from Legionella sampling should be communicated to interested parties. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water supplies to conduct public notification to users within 24 hours if a surface water treatment technique violation occurs.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act – Surface Water Treatment Rule				
Proposal A:	Recommend using existing communication methods (e.g., send information home with student, post information on the school/administration website, make available at school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	1	5	1

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	Legionella follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for Legionella. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water systems with surface water sources or groundwater sources under the influence of surface water to make treatment adjustments that will results in no treatment technique violations.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act – Surface Water Treatment Rule				
Proposal A:	Recommend allowing for local decisions to determine remediation actions (e.g., remove fixture from service, treat distribution systems with superchlorinated water or high temperature and then flush, post signs, etc.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	3	4	0

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5		
Topic	Iron, manganese, color, zinc, turbidity, and total dissolved solids sampling				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address sampling for iron, manganese, color and total dissolved solids. The Safe Drinking Water requires utilities to samples these contaminants at the source, not within the distribution system.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend routine sampling not required. Instead a school should sample for iron, manganese, color, total dissolved solids, zinc, and turbidity if complaints are received.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	1	4	2
		Guidance	4	3	0
Proposal B:	Recommend that DOH develop guidance to assist schools in developing protocols to sample for iron, manganese, color, total dissolved solids, zinc and turbidity, including the options for 3 rd party testing.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	1	5	1
Proposal C:	Recommend routine sampling not required. Instead a school should sample for iron, manganese, color, total dissolved solids, zinc, and turbidity, as appropriate if complaints are received.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	5	1	1
		Guidance	1	5	1

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	Iron, manganese, zinc, turbidity, color, and total dissolved solids reporting/notification of results				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address how results from iron, manganese, color and total dissolved solids sampling should be communicated to interested parties. The Safe Drinking Water Act does not require water supplies to conduct public notification for secondary contaminants or report detections in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (not required of schools on their own water supply).				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend using existing communication methods (e.g., send information home with student, post information on the school/administration website, make available at school/administrative building, include in school newsletter or first day packet, etc.).	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	2	5	0

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5		
Topic	Iron, manganese, color, zinc & turbidity and total dissolved solids follow-up requirements				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address remediation responses for secondary contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires sampling at the source, not from the distribution system. Under Washington State regulations, only new sources must treat for iron while consumer driven complaints determine if treatment will be installed for other secondary contaminants.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act Chapter 246-290 WAC, Public Water Supplies Rules and Regulations				
Proposal A:	Recommend allow for local decisions to determine remediation actions (<i>e.g.</i> , remove piping, flushing, post signs, etc.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	1	5	1
Proposal B:	Recommend that follow-up action shall be commensurate with the degree of consumer acceptance of the water quality and their willingness to bear the costs of meeting the secondary standard.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	0	1
		Guidance	2	4	1

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	pH and alkalinity sampling				
Problem Statement	The current EPA guidance does not address sampling for pH and alkalinity. The Safe Drinking Water requires utilities to samples these contaminants at the source, not within the distribution system.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend routine sampling not required. pH and alkalinity are under the control of the water system not schools.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	4	3	0
		Guidance	3	4	0

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4		Two Thirds = 5	
Topic	Tin sampling				
Problem Statement	Neither the current EPA guidance nor the Safe Drinking Water Act requires sampling for tin. Tin is found in solder but is not soluble.				
Reference / Research	EPA Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Non-Residential Buildings Safe Drinking Water Act				
Proposal A:	Recommend routine sampling not required. Tin is not soluble.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	1	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7	
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5
Topic	Corrosion standards to safe guard against biofilm development		
Problem Statement	A water distribution system biofilm is defined as a complex mixture of microbes, organic and inorganic material and accumulates in a matrix attached to the inner surface of the distribution system. Biofilms probably exist to some degree in all distribution systems. Source water, broken or leaking pipes, cross-connections, leaking valves and joints provide a pathway for organism entry and contributes to biofilm development.		
Reference / Research	2002 EPA white paper titled <i>Health Risks From Microbial Growth and Biofilms in Drinking Water Distribution Systems</i>		
The workgroup recommended this topic be tabled and more discussion occur outside of the committee bringing together corrosion engineers, mechanical engineers, school O & M, and health districts.			

Decision Agenda for: March 22, 2005		Number Present: 7	
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5
Topic	Guidelines and standards for epoxy pipe liners		
Problem Statement	Epoxy coatings are used to line building's drinking water systems. The National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standards Institute (NSF/ANSI) requires all water pipe products to meet Standard 61 protocols. NSF/ANSI Standard 61 addresses crucial aspects of drinking water system components: whether contaminants that leach or migrate from the product/material into the drinking water are above acceptable levels in finished waters. Standard 61 also requires evaluation of certain materials that have potential to support microbiological growth.		
Reference / Research	NSF/ANSI Standard 61		
Proposal A:	Recommend if epoxy lining is used, it must meet NSF/ANSI Standard 61 certification specifications for the diameter being lined. Following the use of epoxy linings, periodic sampling for coliform, organic chemicals, and leachates must occur. Water quality following the use of epoxy liners must be consistent with EPA standards for organic chemicals.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote
			GRN YEL RED
		Rule	6 0 1
		Guidance	3 2 2
Proposal B:	Recommend that DOH develop guidance to assist schools in the use of, and follow-up to using, epoxy linings.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote
			GRN YEL RED
		Rule	6 0 0
		Guidance	0 5 1

School Rule Development Committee
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Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5		
Topic	Zero lead materials in new or remediation projects				
Problem Statement	The 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act banned the use of lead solder or flux (solder or flux containing more than 0.2 percent) and lead-bearing pipes and fittings (pipes and fittings containing more than 8 percent lead). This ban is reflected in both state building codes and public water supply regulations. California’s Health and Safety Code requires plumbing fittings and fixtures installed after August 6, 2002 be “lead free” meaning not more than 4 percent lead by dry weight. California’s Proposition 65 requires a consumer product warning label if a lead consumer product results in an average daily lead exposure of 0.5 micrograms per day or 0.25 microgram per liter.				
Reference / Research	1986 amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 Washington State Building Code 2003 International Building Code Chapter 246-290 WAC Group A Public Water Supply Regulations California Health and Safety Code and Proposition 65				
Proposal A:	Recommend DOH request State Building Code Council to change state building code to require “no lead” fixtures, fittings and piping for all new, remodeled and remediated school buildings. (DOH staff will research this topic further for identifying what “no lead” means.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		
Proposal B:	Recommend that galvanized pipe used for drinking water meet appropriate ASTM standards. (DOH staff will research for the ASTM standards.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		

School Rule Development Committee
Drinking Water Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>March 22, 2005</u>		Number Present: 7			
		50% +1= 4	Two Thirds = 5		
Topic	Certification mechanisms for ensuring compliance with standards				
Problem Statement	Existing state rule WAC 180-27-080 requires building commissioning. Building commissioning is defined as the process of verifying the installation and performance of selected building systems meet or exceed the specified design criteria and therefore satisfy the design intent. Building commissioning shall include a physical inspection, functional performance testing, listing of noted deficiencies, and a final commissioning report. Building commissioning shall be performed by a professional agent or authority not contractually or otherwise financially associated with the project design team or contractor. When lead materials are used in new, remodeled or remediated schools, certification of “lead free” materials is necessary.				
Reference / Research	WAC 180-27-080 State Board of Education State Assistance in Providing School Plan Facilities Basic State Support				
Proposal A:	Recommend that building plan and constructability review address requirements for “lead free” materials to ensure that “lead free” materials will be used.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	7	0	0
		Guidance	Proposal not voted on		
Proposal B:	Recommend that construction inspection and commissioning assess that “lead free” materials were used.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	5	0	2
		Guidance	1	5	1